



Saturday night last was swept upon the Street of GLASGOW,

**A Black Leather Pocket Book,**  
CONTAINING a BILL, dated the 2d of February last, at twelve months, for 87 l. 14 s. drawn by James Calder upon, and accepted by Andrew Macnair and John Muirgall; also Robert Walker's Promissory Note in favour of James Calder, for 30 l. Sterling, dated the 9th of August, at one day's date; besides some Receipts and other Papers, all useful to any but the owner. A genteel Reward will be given to any person, who will return the same to the Publisher of the Glasgow Advertiser. And if any of the Bills are offered in payment, it is entreated they may be kept, and information given as above.

**Four Hundred Pounds Sterling,**  
TO BE SUNK.  
UPON an annuity during the life of a man of forty years of age, whose valitudinary state of health prevents him from engaging in any business or employment, by which he can dispose of his money to advantage.  
Apply to John Scott, writer to the signet.

**WANTED,**  
For a Work in the Country.  
**AN EXPERIENCED CANDLEMAKER.**  
He must be qualified to take charge of the manufacture. Suitable encouragement will be given.  
Apply to Mr John More writer to the signet.  
Not to be repeated.

**THE** which day, the Grammar School of this burgh having been examined in presence of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, several of the neighbouring ministers, and a number of the most respectable inhabitants, the boys in the several classes acquitted themselves in a manner that afforded great satisfaction to all present, and gave the meeting such proofs of the capacity and attention of Mr Gairdner the Rector, and Mr Hay the Doctor, as were highly pleasing. They therefore thought themselves bound in justice to give this public testimony of their entire approbation. And the meeting unanimously agreed to request the Lord Provost and Magistrates to cause the above to be published in the Edinburgh and Glasgow newspapers.

**JOHN BANNATYNE, Provost.**  
**JAMES GRAY, Minister.**  
**ROBERT BUCHANAN, Minister.**  
**JOSEPH CRICHTON, Minister.**

N. B. The School is to be again convened on Monday the 8th of October next. Mr Gairdner has very good accommodation for Boarders, and will do every thing in his power to keep up the reputation of a Boarding School, which Lanark has for many years retained.

**Whereas Alexander Jaffray, some-time Farmer at Glenfield, afterwards residing in Stirling, by his disposition and settlement, of date the 4th day of September 1786, granted by him in favour of sundry trustees, for disposing upon his effects, and collecting the money that might be due to him at the time of his death, and for dividing his free subject in manner therein mentioned; and particularly did, among other things, declare, "That his said Trustees should at the first legal term of Martinmas or Whit Sunday after his death, (which happened in the month of October last,) pay over to the friends and relations of his deceased spouse Ann Hodge, equally, the one half of his whole free subject, after the same was converted into cash, deducting always first his just and lawful debts, sick-bed and funeral expence, the expence of collecting the money, and disposing upon any part of his effects, with any other necessary expence attending the business; and, upon payment, the receivers are thereby obliged, upon their own expence, to grant a proper discharge to his said assignees warranting their safety at all hands so to do."**

Intimation of the above is therefore hereby given to all concerned, and that the Trustees have now converted the said subject into cash, so far as have come to their knowledge, and are ready to pay over the same in terms of the before-recited clause, contained in said settlement;—but, as they wish to pay the money with safety, they hereby request that those claiming a share thereof, shall, betwixt and the 30th day of September current, lodge such claim with David Anderson, writer in Stirling, after which time no claims will be received; and those who have already appeared, will then undoubtedly receive the money, on granting a discharge in terms of the settlement.—*Stirling, 3d September 1787.*

To be LET and entered to immediately,  
**THAT large Mail Garden, containing** about four acres of ground, with the Houses and Offices belonging thereto, called **POWERN-HOUSE**, lying near the Grange Loan Toll-bar. The Garden is properly divided, fully stocked with trees and bushes, and all under crop.  
For particulars, or an agreement, apply to John Home, coach-maker, at the Coach Yard, Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

**P. KEIR'S PATENT LAMPS.**

OF so much importance has Argand's discovery of burning oil without smoke, and thereby increasing the light beyond precedent, been considered, that Lamps are now, particularly in England, so completely adopted, that all other lights are gradually giving place to that excellent contrivance.

The Lamps, however, to which Argand's principle has been applied, are subject to many inconveniences, being either constructed with a fountain, so as to have the supply of oil above the burner, or, in perpendicular lamps, to have a large body of oil near the flame, as a supply for the consumption. The inconveniences of the fountain are obvious, being invariably subject to overflow from the expansion of air in the reservoir, whenever the room or apartment where they are placed becomes warm, and their burning the coarse and earthy particles of the oil, before the finer parts can reach the flame, of consequence a crust gathers about the wick, which diminishes and obscures the light, and makes it necessary to snuff it frequently, which, in many cases, renders the Lamp very inconvenient. The perpendicular Lamp is still more limited, so large a body near the flame causing so great a shade, as renders it almost useless. In consideration of these and other capital defects in Argand's Lamp, P. KEIR, after much study, has invented a Lamp, for which he has obtained *His Majesty's Patent*, which bids fair to answer every purpose to which Lamps can be applied.

It is so constructed, that the flame is placed at a considerable degree of elevation above the body of the Lamp, so as to remove the inconvenience of the great shade peculiar to perpendicular Lamps. At the same time, it supplies the consumption in the flame abundance as a fountain.

It has the quality also of burning the finer particles of the oil, and thereby continuing the brilliancy of the flame, is not subject to overflow, nor apt to go out of repair, and is so clean, that it may be used with the same freedom as a candle, without danger.

These Lamps are manufactured, and are now selling, by appointment of the Patentee, at the Shop of Mrs M Queen, tin-plate worker in Edinburgh, and no where else in Scotland, with a label affixed, "P. Keir, by His Majesty's Patent."

This day is Published,

**THE Minutes of the late General Convention of the Delegates from the Burghs of the Royal Boroughs, associated for the purposes of Reform, in the Internal Government of these Boroughs.**  
As the Minutes are too bulky to be transmitted by post, the Committees of the concurring Boroughs are desired to send for their copies to the Shop of Mr Alexander Donaldson, printer in Edinburgh, opposite to the Cross, where the number of copies allotted for each concurring Borough are put up in covers, and ready to be delivered to carriers or others, who may call for them, by direction of the several Committees of Reform in the concurring Boroughs.

**Galloway Shooting Club.**  
BY order of the Preses and Council, the day formerly appointed for the CLUB to meet at Dumfries is altered. The Meeting will be held on Monday the 17th of September, at twelve o'clock, at Thomas Shortridge's, Bridge-end.  
Dinner at M'Vittie's on Table at Four o'clock.  
**JOHN SMITH, Secretary.**

**Belfast White Linen Hall.**  
THE Gentlemen of the LINEN TRADE in Great Britain, are respectfully informed, That the next Market for the sale of WHITE LINENS in the Belfast Hall, will commence on Friday the 18th of September next.  
Signed by Order,  
Aug. 23. 1787. **JA. CARSON Chamberlain.**

**Preservation of Game.**  
THE GAME upon the estates of BLAIR-DRUMMOND and OCHTERTYRE, being for several years past been much destroyed, Mr Drummond and Mr Ramsay find it necessary to give this public notice, that they are determined, in future, to prosecute all poachers and other unqualified persons found sporting upon these estates, against whom the tenants have strict orders to inform.  
They request that no gentleman will shoot or hunt upon these grounds without an order in writing from them, which the tenants are directed to require from every person found sporting upon their farms.

**GOVERNMENT-SECURITY.**  
**Irish and English State Lottery Office.**  
Shares bought at this Office, will be paid for as soon as drawn.  
**HORNBY and CO. at their old established LOTTERY OFFICE, (licensed by authority of Parliament,) No. 26. CORNHILL, opposite the Royal Exchange, London, (and no where else on their account,) respectfully acquaint the Public, that they continue selling, in a great variety of Numbers, and on the most reasonable terms,**  
**TICKETS,**  
**HALVES, | EIGHTHS, and**  
**QUARTERS. | SIXTEENTHS.**  
In the IRISH and ENGLISH STATE LOTTERIES, stamped agreeably to act of Parliament.

From the great encouragement they have experienced for twenty-one Lotteries past, they make no doubt but they shall receive, from their worthy patrons, every countenance and support on the present occasion, as Hornby and Co. are determined to pursue every measure to the entire satisfaction of the Public.

The immense sums of money which have been punctually paid to the Public, by Hornby and Co. and particularly in the last English and Irish State Lotteries, render it impossible for them to publish a list of prizes which they have sold, but they will continue to observe an invariable rule to publish such prizes as are drawn for the immediate information of their customers, and the whole at the conclusion of the drawing of every Lottery.

Letters (post paid) duly answered.—Any person, desiring to have a faithful account of their ticket or share, sent as soon as drawn to any part of the town or country, may receive the same at Sixpence per number. Likewise, numbers carefully examined.

Plans at large may be had gratis, at No. 26. Cornhill.

**Lands to Sell in Fifeshire.**

At the desire of some intending Purchasers,  
**THE LANDS of STRATHRUDDIE, in the parish of Auchtermuchty, (as formerly advertised,) are to be exposed to public sale, upon Monday the 10th September instant, at four o'clock afternoon, in the house of Alexander Wilson, vintner in Kirkcaldy.**

**Judicial Sale of Lands in Argyleshire.**

**THE SIX-MERK LANDS of ELRIGMORE, lying in** Glenishira, near Inverary, in the united parishes of Kilmorich and Lochgochhead, and county of Argyle, are to be exposed to public Judicial Sale, by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session of the Court of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 6th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The present free rent of the lands, in consequence of a Set made by the common debtor, during the dependence of the process of sale, is 213 l. 17 s. 1 d. 4-12ths Sterling; and the proven value of the lands and woods thereof, (at which they are to be exposed to sale,) is 243 l. 1 s. 4-12ths Sterling.

The lands are holden of the Duke of Argyle, for payment of certain feu-duties in kind, which are usually converted in whole, at 5 l. 16 s. 4 d. 2-3ds Sterling, and is deducted from the foresaid rental. The tenants being valued, are exonerated by payment of the minister's stipend.

The articles and conditions of sale will be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson, one of the deputies-clerks of Session. The tenants will shew the lands, and point out the boundaries thereof; and any person desirous to be informed of further particulars, may apply to Allan M'Dougal, writer to the signet, Robert Lindsay, writer in Inverary, factor on the lands, or James Frazer, writer to the signet, agent in the sale.

**Paris, August 24.** It is not without cause that the Parisian populace is so incensed against the *Comte d'Artois*. One reason, and that certainly not the least, assigned by a private correspondent, is expressed in these words, in his letter of the 24th instant:

"This degrading affront, says he, alluding to the insults offered to his Royal Highness, the Prince highly deserves from his unpopular conduct in various assemblies, especially at the late *Bed of Justice*, when assisted by the females *Polignac*, he openly ridiculed the Parliament then present; saying, "My brother is too good; for the value of half a crown, I could soon silence all their debates, and put a stop to all their opposition."—How so, with so little money?"—Enough to buy rope sufficient to hang them all."—Such were, it is said, his expressions, which certainly favour much more of the tyrant than the Prince and the gentleman."

The same letter adds, that an unfortunate individual was so crushed by the mob in the late riot, that

he died soon after. His only crime, it seems, was to appear in public with the insignia of the Prince's household. This accident has occasioned an order, by which persons wearing his Royal Highness's livery are forbid appearing in the streets of Paris.

This is prudent, continues the writer. That huge mountain, the people, shakes with internal commotion, and the least accident would undoubtedly bring on a dreadful explosion.

On the 20th instant, two young gentlemen, rather riotously inclined, were taken up, and carried before *Commissaire*, or Justice *Chenon*, a man famous for the bad name he bears. But the mob took part in the affray. The guard, composed of a picquet of twelve men, were beat off, the doors forced open, the prisoners released, and the justice about 50 guineas out of pocket by the furniture broke or torn by his troublesome visitors.

Paris looks now like a city besieged. So numerous are the patrols of the French and Swiss guards who parade the streets day and night. All the clubs and associations, even scientific ones, such as the *Lycum*, and of a useful nature, as the *Philanthropic Society*, are shut up, and their assemblies strictly forbidden.—"This, says our correspondent, *stupifies stupidity itself*."

Her Majesty had proposed visiting the opera-house on the 19th inst. but was deterred from going, upon the lieutenant of the police declaring, that he could answer for nothing. It is hard for a Queen to be exiled from her capital; but yet this is not the heaviest sorrow that now afflicts her royal breast; partly for want of cash, partly also for the riotous disposition of the times, the works of her new favourite palace of St Cloud are suspended *fine die*. *Hinc ille lacrymæ!*—Hence also proceeds her Majesty's ill humour against the Parisians, which often breaks forth in *capere a desunt*.

Monf. De Malherbes has been sent after the exiled Parliament to enter into some negotiation.—What will the latter do? Will they give up the whole or any part of the contested points? Shall they relinquish the impeachment brought on by their attorney-general against Monf. de Calonne, with whose conduct a royal mandate forbids them to meddle?—We must leave to time the solving of those queries.

"What is a *Bed of Justice*?" asked a lady in a mixt company.—"Madam," answered a wag, "It is a large sofa, on which the King violates justice in the face of God and man."

**LONDON.**

The large capitals which English traders revolve in business, give them a superiority over other nations, in great manufactures, which they perhaps will long maintain.—By this advantage they have been enabled to excite that ingenuity in mechanical contrivances by which several of their undertakings are facilitated, accelerated, and perfected in the wonderful manner we see them. The iron works belonging to the Colebrook dale Company, are of a most stupendous nature! at Broseley not less than one hundred tons of irons are manufactured by a steam engine every week, passing in that short period from its original state of ore, through all the stages incident to the different processes of refining, and conveniently preparing it for the use of artists who exercise various professions in this indispensably useful metal. Mr Wilkinson, one of the Company, is reputed to possess at least two hundred thousand pounds, the most of which is engaged in business: With such a fortune (when any object is worth attainment) every difficulty almost, if spiritedly encountered, is surmountable; and we cannot therefore be surprised that other countries should move slowly into competition with the wealthy traders of Great Britain, whose capitals are slender, and repress the most ardent inclination for adventure.

It is astonishing how the greatest falsehoods are palmed upon the public, through the ignorance of some writers, who meanwhile have the impudence to pretend to the best information. Thus we saw in a public print Prince Guzman of Rohan presented to the world as the son-in-law of the late Prince De Saxe; who is in fact the former's uncle, and who dying very rich in debt, did not leave a bore to pick for any one of his survivors.—*Qui vult decipi, decipiatur.*

Although we do not wish to rob the Ministry of their due share of praise, there is reason to think that the punctual payments of the civil list are to be attributed to higher authority; it is well known that all debts chargeable on the privy purse are paid with the exactest punctuality.

The *Mangel Wurzel*, or Root of Scarcity, lately introduced in this country by Dr Lettsom, who has propagated and distributed upwards of two thousand plants gratis, to many of the first Nobility, Gentry, &c. of this kingdom, may be so cultivated as to afford leaves for boiling every day in the year, and edible roots at all times; the leaves are preferable to spinach to the taste, and more easily dressed, as a few minutes boiling will suffice. This species of beet may therefore be considered as a valuable acquisition in horticulture. The extremity of the root, measured to the extremity of the branch, forms three yards extent of provision; and if we calculate its breadth, nine inches from one small seed, which sends up three plants (being tribolear) we have nine hundred and fifty-six inches of nutriment from one shoot, or two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight inches from one feed.

There is a species of plant wild in Siberia, which in hard winters the natives collect and boil for food. Dr Lettsom, with his usual assiduity and philanthropy

is trying to extend it in his garden at Camberwell. Though this plant is not very prolific, the flower is beautiful, and may delight and satisfy the eye, if the stomach be not replenished. It stands out winters very well.

**REGULATIONS**

Adopted by the Spaniards at the Havannah and some other places, for the gradual enfranchisement of slaves.

As soon as a slave is landed, his name, price, &c. are registered in a public register; and the master is obliged, by law, to allow him one working day in every week to himself, besides Sunday, so that if the slave chuses to work for his master on that day, he receives the wages of a free man for it, and whatever he gains by his labour on that day, is so secured to him by law, that the master cannot deprive him of it. This is certainly a considerable step towards abolishing absolute slavery. As soon as the slave is able to purchase another working day, the master is obliged to sell it to him at a proportionable price, viz. one fifth part of its original cost, and so likewise the remaining four days at the same rate, when the slave is able to redeem them, after which he is absolutely free. This is such an encouragement to industry that even the most indigent are tempted to exert themselves.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug. 21.

The States General continue to hold their Assemblies in this city: There was, however, an Assembly held the 15th of this month at Nimeguen, but from the paucity of the Members, the Stadtholders themselves are ashamed to mention it; a few nobles of Gueldres, Friseland, and Amersfort, composed that pretended Assembly, which, according to appearances will not sit again. But in return, the usual Deputies at the Hague redouble their violence and obstinacy in the measures they take against the patriotic provinces. They have carried their animosity so far as to forbid the entrance and passage through the towns of the Generality, of any French soldiers; and have resolved, that a serious conference should be held with the French Ambassador respecting the introduction of some artillery arrived from France under the name of defectors; it is certain, if this be true, that the French Ministry know nothing of it, and that these men are, in fact, defectors.

Discord at length prevails in the most open manner between the Prince and the States of Amersfort. According to our private advices, it was occasioned by his Highness having finally insisted that the city of Utrecht should be attacked, and the States of Amersfort, the greatest part of whose Members have possessions in the said city, having formerly opposed it. The Prince, greatly dissatisfied, ended the debate by quitting Amersfort, and is returned to Nimeguen with his whole retinue; which seems to announce, that he does not intend to come back there, at least for some time. Nevertheless, as all this may perhaps be only a feint, the garrison of Utrecht are more on their guard than ever.

Equitation also reigns in the States of Holland; the Equestrian Corps protest in the strongest manner against every thing deliberated, and resolved by the cities; the majority of these latter have lately lost two votes, which makes an essential difference in the course of affairs. But as the wealthiest and most preponderant are agreed, and entirely determined to pursue their system, there cannot be a doubt formed respecting their political operations, however slow they may be, through the opposition of the Members attached to Stadtholderian principles.

Within these few days, the garrison of Utrecht has been augmented by about 2000 men, and 300 artillerymen; and advanced works have been raised, which render the city impregnable by an army so small as that which threatens it. The engineers, who are constantly at work, assure, that the city might now hold out against 20,000 men.

The news is certain, that two Prussian regiments are arrived at Cleves; several others are expected there, but they are to be cantoned in the environs, without going further. The project of the King of Prussia is to form a camp of about 10,000 men in the quarter of Gueldres that belongs to him, in order to give weight to the mediation that his Majesty desires to effectuate in favour of the House of Orange.

A great fermentation reigns at the Hague, where, in fact, there is less safety than any where else, for which reason the Burgher-camp of Woerden has drawn nearer to us to come to the assistance of this place on the first signal of an alarm.

It appears that Holland will absolutely acknowledge no other mediator than the King of France. They are preparing, for next week, an answer to the memorial of the King of Prussia.

The States General have forbidden to recruit for the province of Holland, in the countries of the Generality; and they have given orders to stop the French engineers that may even be furnished with passports for Holland.

**PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.**

SEPT. 3.			
Per Quarter.	s.	d.	Flour per Sack.
Wheat,	28 to 28	0	First, 36 to 37
Barley,	22 to 24	6	Second, 33 to 34
Rye,	25 to 26	0	Third, 32 to 33
Oats,	14 to 21	0	
Fine Malt,	32 to 34	0	
Amber ditto,	33 to 34	0	
Pease,	30 to 34	0	
Hog Pease,	27 to 29	0	



FIRST regiment of foot guards, Ensign John Golling is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Gordon-Lawley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Golling.  
18th Regiment of foot, Robert Maxwell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Gerrard Rainey.  
20th Regiment of foot, Brevet Major Archibald Campbell to be Major, vice Christopher Carleton.  
35th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Williams to be Captain of a company, vice Cornelius Smelt.  
Lieutenant Charles Lennox, from the 7th regiment of foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Williams.  
37th Regiment of foot, William Thompson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Alexander Foulerton.  
42d Regiment of foot, The Rev. George Watton to be Chaplain, vice James McLagan.  
67th Regiment of foot, George Horsford, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Frederick Calkbeck.  
72d (Highland) Regiment, Ensign John Mackenzie to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Francis Stuart. Volunteer Christopher Hayes to be Ensign, vice John Mackenzie.  
The Rev. Matthew Walsington to be Chaplain to the Island of Jersey, vice Duparcq.

M A I L S.

Arrived—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 1.—France, 1.—Flanders, 1.  
Died.—None.

### AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

The Deputies appointed by the States of Brabant have published an account of their proceedings at Vienna, and of the interview they had with their Sovereign. This narrative it is not important to translate, as nothing occurred of consequence. The Emperor "from time to time glanced at the Deputies looks of sullen indignation." The interview took place on the 15th instant. The next day the Prince de Kaunitz made known to them that the Emperor had transmitted to the Comte de Murray the following paper of instructions:—

#### The Emperor and King.

Trufty and well-beloved Comte de Murray, my Counsellor of State, Lieutenant-General of my armies, General Commandant, and my Lieutenant-General, and Captain-General, *ad interim*, of the Low Countries.

You will find by the narrative annexed, in what terms I explained myself to the Deputation from the States of my Belgic provinces in the audience which I gave them; and I send you this that you may know more particularly my intentions and pleasure on the subject of the indispensable preliminaries of which the narrative makes mention.

All the proceedings, more or less, of which the States and a part of the people have been guilty, are notorious; consequently it is impossible for me to yield to the sentiments of clemency which I am inclined to cherish, nor to the favourable dispositions which I manifested to the Deputation of the States, until there shall not remain the smallest vestige of any part of what they have dared to commit in contempt of the sovereign authority since the 1st of April of this year.

To this effect it is necessary,

1. That in all the provinces of the Low Countries every thing should be restored to the footing on which it stood before the 1st of April of this year.
2. The University and General Seminary of Louvaine, with all the persons employed and belonging to each, must be re-established in the condition in which they stood, or ought to have stood, on the said 1st of April; and it must be the same with the Seminary of Luxembourg.
3. The States of all the provinces must submit implicitly to the payment of the subsidies, both those that are in arrear, and those which are current.
4. The companies of Burgeffes, their military exercises, uniforms, cockades, and all other marks of party spirit, as well as all other illegal associations and meetings, shall be forthwith abolished; and in defect of troops, each Magistrate shall take the most effectual measures for the support of the police and of good order.
5. The Convents suppressed previous to the 1st of April last, shall remain suppressed for ever; and the nominations that may have been made since that period to the vacant abbacies, shall be null, and produce no effect in favour of the religious persons so appointed.
6. All the persons in office, whom they have presumed to displace, must be restored; with the exception of the intendants and members of the new Tribunals of Justice; these two topics being of the number of those on which I am disposed to listen to my States, and to commune with them.
7. It is also indispensable, that all which regards the Chapters of Chanonopes, the religious fraternities, and all which respects the clergy as citizens and subjects of the States; and generally, that all things shall be restored to the condition, and be made instantly conformable to the ordinances existing at the above period.

In a word, there must not remain the smallest vestige of any thing committed contrary to my orders and intentions since the first of April of this year.

My dignity renders all these preliminary re-establishments absolutely indispensable. The Assemblies of the States will perceive, I hope, the necessity, and I consequently flatter myself that every one of them will immediately and peaceably take place if possible.

But if it shall happen, against all expectation, that any one shall dare to oppose this restitution, which must be complete and preliminary, I authorize you by these presents to employ for this purpose all the means of authority which I have confided in you, and which, but with much regret, though I find it to be necessary, I am obliged to augment as far as the occasion shall require.

As soon as you shall inform me that all the above preliminaries are fulfilled, and that every thing is restored to order, I shall be ready to concert with the Assemblies of the States, or their Deputies duly authorized, what will be the best in the several branches of Administration without being contrary to the fundamental constitution of my Belgic provinces; or, on the contrary, I shall find myself under the necessity, for the general good, to employ all the means which are abundantly in my power, and of which I do not desire to make use, from the

affection which I yet bear for my Belgic people, although they have in my eyes been highly criminal.

And in so far, my trufty and well-beloved, may God have you in his holy keeping.

#### JOSEPH.

The Emperor's answer to the Deputies induced them to present a memoir to the Prince de Kaunitz, the Prime Minister, against the preliminaries required by the Emperor, in which with a high and manly spirit, they contend for the privileges of their constitution. They lament that the new Tribunals of Justice, and the miserable Intendancies, instead of being abolished, should yet be left as a matter for discussion. They complain that his Majesty should require the payment of the subsidies without discussion, feeling that not being imposed with the consent of the Assemblies of the States, they are in direct violation of the constitution. They conclude with the following animadversion on the latter part of the Emperor's instructions to the Comte de Murray.

"We are not ignorant, my Lord, that his Majesty can employ the force which Divine Providence has put into his hands; but can the goodness of his heart suffer him to employ means so contrary to the welfare of his subjects? Can he deliver up his children to the destroying hand of military execution, and that for no other reason than that they remain attached to a constitution, which securing the legitimate right of the Sovereign, operates at the same time to the happiness of his people? Can the paternal tenderness of his Majesty permit him to destroy his faithful subjects, instead of governing them by their original and native laws, under which they have happily flourished for so many ages? Can he reconcile means so destructive with the paternal dispositions which he hath deigned to manifest, and which their inviolable fidelity hath made so proper? That which his Majesty thinks due to his insulted dignity, will it be obtained, if, to revenge himself, he shall deliver up to so many horrors his faithful subjects, who have ever been prodigal of treasure, and even of their blood, in defence and for the glory of his House?"

"We presume, therefore, to supplicate your Highness to condescend to employ in our favour your good-will and high protection, and to make known to his Majesty our just apprehensions—to procure the revocation of the orders, some qualification of them, or at least to suspend the dispatch of the courier, that we may have time to give advice to our principals, to the end that with the zeal which always animates them, they may prepare the people for news so dismal, and strive to ward off the consequences, which, with the knowledge of those orders, we must apprehend."

This memoir, however, had no effect.—The dispatches were sent, and the preliminaries of the Emperor being known, threw the whole country into an uproar. The volunteers, and the name may be applied to the whole of the Provinces, refused to strike their cockades, and the States authorize their military meetings and exercises as before. What will be the result of all this, the Emperor's paper of orders to the Comte de Murray but too evidently indicates.

#### FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, Sept. 2.

Hague, Aug. 30. M. Le Marquis de la Colte, eldest son to his Excellency the Marquis de Verac, left this place suddenly after having received dispatches from Paris, and was followed by Madam his Lady. It is supposed that the Marquis de Verac, his Christian Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, has received his letters of recall, and is to return to Paris immediately.

Utrecht, Aug. 29. It is now four years since, by a solemn resolution of the States General, the High Council of War was abolished throughout the Republic, as a tribunal dangerous to the sovereignty of the States, and to the safety of the citizens, and introduced clandestinely by the Captain General, in order to monopolize the military jurisdiction of the State. The province of Guelderland is now about to re-establish this Council, and have even proposed to Holland, and the other confederates to follow their example. This absurdity of the proposal does not require to be pointed out.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug. 28. Extra of the Address of the Equestrian Order, and the nobility of Holland, to the Assembly of their Noble and Grand Powers, upon the last Memorial of Monsieur de Thulemeyer, Envoy Extraordinary from his Prussian Majesty.

"The Lords of the Equestrian Order having already declared their sentiments in their Address of the 7th and 10th of July, would be content to repeat their protestations of innocence respecting the disasters of their unfortunate country, which, abused by deceitful illusion, is verging to ruin; but they find themselves compelled to represent again to your Noble and Grand Powers the true picture of this Province, once so flourishing and happy, and the object of the envy and admiration of all nations."

"The Equestrian Body having proposed their advice to this illustrious Assembly on the 7th, flattered themselves that the objects which they then glanced at would have been seen and considered in all the extent of which they were capable."

"Upon the 20th, when you deliberated on the Memorial of M. de Thulemeyer, the Equestrian Order repeated their instances and advice of the 7th touching the absolute necessity of concerting conciliatory measures for the prevention of the consequences which then threatened."

"The Equestrian body has not had the satisfaction to see their advice followed by any salutary effect, but by an answer to the memorial, from which no good could be expected. This was such, as experience has demonstrated, that the danger of the republic is now arrived at the greatest height, and its situation almost without resource."

"We say without resource, thinking that term is not too expressive, but founded on truths which are unanswerable."

"But the Equestrian body will not consent to

render the inhabitants of Holland the victims of actions which violate the rights of nature and of nations, which destroy liberty, and provoke the vengeance of those who will execute it by means of arms. And what defence can we institute? Shall we find it in concord? That has fled, and cannot be re-established without the assistance of the Almighty."

"Shall we find the means in the power of the finances of Holland? Who among the members of your noble and grand powers is ignorant of their deplorable state? The last negotiation for five millions made by Holland, is a proof of it most convincing."

"You have only to consider the enormous loss of 22 per cent.; and that negotiation costs 1,600,000 florins to the country. The actual price also of obligations, the diminution of the value of effects, the enormous expenses which take place in an arbitrary manner in this country, by a commission which has a power dictatorial, free, and irresponsible, and without bounds, upon the treasury of the country."

"Finally, Shall we find it in commerce? This source is entirely exhausted; and words are wanting to express its deplorable state."

"Is it to be found in the assistance of our confederates, or in that of foreign powers? The answer to this point is so delicate and embarrassing, that the Equestrian body are afraid to commit themselves."

"They repeat their advice of the 10th of July for conciliatory measures," &c.

#### NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE POST.

As a matter of convenience to the commercial world, we are happy to announce, that Mr Palmer has concluded his negotiation with the Baron d'Ogny, l'Intendant des Postes of France.

That he has been establishing a post there—is totally founded in mistake.

The plan is, to fix a *fix day's* post between Paris and London; and the same is intended with Brussels.

From Calais to Paris, the post goes every day—the addition is to be, that of fixing the necessary packets.

The packets to France are to be shipped at Dover, and to go to Calais. Those that come from France are to be shipped at Boulogne, and land at Dover.

The article of agreement with France only goes to the giving proper effort to the charge, which is to be held sacred on each side.

#### L O N D O N, —Sept. 2.

The following is the genuine LETTER which was written by the eccentric John Stone, to a Great Personage:—

To our gracious QUEEN,  
CHARLOTTE.

Mistress of GREAT BRITAIN and its Appendages.

MADAM,

WHEN I tell you that I am in a state of mental distraction, occasioned by the peculiar excellencies of your eldest daughter, I hope that you will pardon this presumption. Happy should I be, if my birth and circumstances could entitle me, legally, and according to the sanctifications of prudence, to demand the illustrious object of my passion; but as we are not responsible for our coming into this world, whatever we may be for our actions after that entrance, you must not blame me for not being a branch of the first house in Christendom. To come to the point, I have seen the Princess Royal, and must assure you, that the brilliancy of her beauties, in the assemblage, surpasses even the honours of her situation. Though matrimony, in the present day, according to the ideas of Hudibras, is made a mere matter of money, I reject so mean an idea; my affections are rivetted to the object of my desires, independent of the advantages that may be presumed to be attached to her exaltation. It is true that my estates at present are somewhat incumbered—but what of that; the purity of my desires will operate as an antidote against the evils of poverty. I leave it to your discretion to mention the affair to his Majesty: if you approve of the measure I can have no objection. There is an old saying, that marriages are made in heaven; so, if this matter takes place, your Majesty knows, that the whole affair must be placed to the account of the Omnipotent, and not to the frail desires of a weak individual. Should Hyacinth illumine my being with his torch of connubial splendour, I flatter myself that we may live a very happy couple. In expectation of your Majesty's answer,

I remain, with the most perfect veneration,  
Your much obliged,  
Most dutiful, and devoted  
Subject and Servant,

August 14. 1787. JOHN STONE.

P. S. My dutiful and respectful compliments to his Majesty, and all the Royal Family. I hope soon to have the honour of approaching you in a less equivocal character.

On Thursday as their Majesties were coming from Windsor, Thomas Stone, who had not been secured before, though the Magistrates, who went down to Kew, had no doubt of his insanity, met them; on seeing them, he immediately returned to Kew, where his person being recognized, he was apprehended by one of the attendants, and committed to the guard.

On this, notice was immediately sent to Sir Sampson Wright, who dispatched Macmanus and Townsend, two very active officers of Bow-street, who brought him in a coach to town.

At six o'clock on Thursday evening he was examined by Sir Sampson Wright, who committed him to Bridewell.

In the coach, on the road, he declared his intention of having the Princess Royal still continued, and would continue till he gave away her hand to a more fortunate rival. He likewise added, he was in his road to Windsor, to pay his addresses to her as a lover should do. Stone is a heavy looking man, about 33 years of age; he was articled to his uncle Sutton, an attorney at Islington, but did not stay a

bore two years at the profession; and has been observed to behave in a very strange manner lately by this landlord where he lodged. His father is a floor cloth painter.

He wrote a letter to a Mr. Delaville, of Pall Mall, saying, he proposed a plan for paying off the national debt, and this is the reward of his labours to be sent to prison, and to have his property seized.

His conversation is truly that of a lunatic; he says, his heart was stolen from him three years ago, and till last March he did not know who was the robber, but being at the play, he saw the Princess Royal look up at the two shilling gallery, and there he discovered the possessor of it. Upon being asked if he should know her, he said, no; but he was going to Windsor to take her. His apprehension has probably prevented a very disagreeable alarm at Windsor.

An anonymous correspondent has sent us the following paragraph, which he vouches as true:—An accident which happened in the Tower on Thursday last renders it quite necessary to caution all people who resort there to see the wild beasts, particularly those who take children with them, not to approach too near to the animals dens. With a party on the above day was a lovely boy, about three years old, viewing the lions, at a supposed safe distance, but unfortunately too near the den, for one of the lions in an instant threw out one of his fore feet, and fixed it round the child's breast, drew the child towards him, and then threw his other fore foot round him, the claws of both feet were thus fixed on his breast; in this manner was the child for some time in the grasp of his distracted mother, who stood aghast! and had it not been for the courageous resolution, and great strength of a gentleman present, who repeatedly exerting all the strength he possessed, at the risk of himself, at last drew the boy from the jaws of the lion; and had not such a man been present, how truly melancholy would the catastrophe have been. The child's clothes were torn to rags, he has a large wound on his right breast, and another on his left, made by the lions claws, but providentially the muscles only are torn, the chest not perforated; the wounds, though large, are not mortal. It does not appear that the keepers were blameable, but had they been more attentive in defining the company to keep at a greater distance from the den, it is probable the accident would have been prevented.

Should this accident reach his Majesty's ear, which the writer sincerely hopes, he will undoubtedly, with his usual humanity and great goodness, immediately order a kind of fence or railing, to be put on the outside of the dens, so as to render it absolutely impossible for the like accident to happen to any of his subjects again.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have been, for some days past, engaged in preparing a new set of sailing instructions for all the officers employed in the marine service.—They are to be laid before his Majesty's Ministers for their concurrence, and are intended to be completed before the next fleet sails.

Friday the following ships were taken up by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, together with the Company's ship, Admiral Hughes, (not yet arrived), for the service of the ensuing season, and are to proceed to the places opposite their names.

Ships.	Commanders.	Stations.
Phoenix,	Captain Rattray,	Madras and Bengal.
Kent,	Hardinge,	Bengal.
Maunship,	Gregorie,	
Lord Macartney,	Hay,	Coast and Bay.
William Pitt,	Mitchell,	
Major (new ship),	Agnew,	
Northumberland,	Rees,	Bengal.
Dublin,	Smith,	
Royal Henry,	Dundas,	Madras & Bombay.
(new ship),	Todd,	Madras, Bengal, & Benccolen.
Reichford, ditto,		
Deptford,	Gerrard,	Bombay and China.
Dutton,	Hunt,	
Bellmont,	Gamage,	Bombay.
Winterton,	Snow,	St Helena, Benccolen, and China.
D. of Grafton,	Barclay,	
(new ship),	Hodgson,	Madras, Coast, and China.
E. Cornwallis,	Welladayer,	
Pacific, (new),	Allen,	St Helena, Coast, and China.
Barwell,		Coast and China.
Stormont,		Ditto.
(new ship),		
Ceres, ditto,	Mackintosh,	
Contractor,	Elliott,	
Monie,	Beldwin,	
General Coote,	Stroyer,	China.
Ellex,	Foalke,	
Asia,	Smedle,	
Raymond,	Dorin,	
D. of Montrose,		

On Friday a full Board of Admiralty was held, when several officers who applied for leave of absence for six months were refused, and informed, that if they attempted to quit England, without obtaining leave, they would be struck off the list, and not allowed to serve any longer.

Same day orders were sent down to Portsmouth and Plymouth, for the houses of rendezvous there to give bounties to such seamen as shall enter into his Majesty's service, and to send up information to the Admiralty twice a week, of the number entered.

Letters received from Port Louis, on the island of Mauritius, confirm our former account respecting the Admiral Hughes, which ship had put in there to repair the damages she had sustained in encountering a violent gale for near twelve hours, in latitude 21. 30. south, and longitude 64. 30. east, from London, which carried away her mainmast by the board,—fore and mizen top masts,—and sprung the foremast about five feet above the deck.—When she reached Port Louis, she had three feet and a half water in the hold with all the pumps going.

A Dutch ship met with the same gale, in which she lost all her masts, and with great difficulty put into the Mauritius. The Captain, after the storm, saw the hull of a vessel floating with her keel out of the water.



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The studies of the three young Princes, now at the University of Göttingen in Germany, are said to be intense. Even their recreations have a tendency to health and useful knowledge, and their Highnesses bid fair to excel in every manly and polite accomplishment. It is said, that after the Princes have gone through their classical probation, they will each be separately fitted for the army, navy, and church. It may be depended on, that General Sir William Fawcett is now on the continent. The immediate and particular object of his journey is, we believe, known only to those who were in the closet on Friday se'ennight, when that officer took leave, and those were two only, the King and the General.

Sir Thomas Wroughton's vacant red ribbon is certainly for Mr Eden, who is going to Madrid in quality of Ambassador Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty. Ribbons are particular appendages necessary to the diplomatic character; besides that, it was promised, and the present Minister has not been accused of falsifying his word.

Dr George Palacios, first Secretary to the War Minister at Madrid, has been arrested by order of the King, and sent a state prisoner to the Castle of Pamblois.

The Marquis de Verac is certainly recalled, and Le Comte de St Priest appointed his successor as Ambassador to the Hague. The reason of the Marquis's recall is the subject of various conjectures.

We are informed from Lisbon, that Mr Walpole, our Minister at that Court, has nearly concluded the renewal of the treaty of commerce between England and Portugal. It has been necessary to make an alteration in the old treaties which subsist between the two nations, in order to insure to the merchants, on one part and the other, advantages proportioned to those which are established by the treaty of commerce between France and England.

There is not the smallest particle of truth in the report that Commodore Gower is sailed from Spithead with a fleet of men of war. The exigencies of the times (if we except the flock-jobbers, who now and then want such a lift) do not require any thing of the sort.

The last courier from Rochelle brought the unwelcome intelligence to Versailles, that Mr D—, who held the office of Treasurer of the Navy and of the War department, with several other lucrative employments, had taken his flight, leaving behind him a deficiency of two millions four hundred thousand livres.

The following is the Copy of the Letter of Exile which the French King sent to each member of Parliament, by his Body Guards, on the 15th ult.:

"I send you this letter, to order you to leave this day my good city of Paris, to betake yourself to that of Troyes, forbidding you to go out of your house before your departure, under penalty of disobedience. On which I pray God that he have you in his holy guard. Written at Paris this 15th of August 1787.

(Signed) "LOUIS."  
And below, "Le Baron de Bauxville."  
We learn from Saltzburgh, that the rich banker, Halmer d'Inbachthalhausen, died there the 24th of June; and has left the sum of 800,000 l. in charitable legacies, and 400,000 l. for other purposes. On the day of his interment 13,740 l. of it was distributed among the poor.

The tragedy which is now in rehearsal at the Haymarket Theatre, and which is to be brought forth on Wednesday next, we are informed has met with the most flattering approbation from different literary circles, as well as eminent judges of Dramatic Composition, as a work of original genius, and a happy combination of the affecting simplicity, which distinguished the ancient drama, with that interest which results from the gallantry of the modern.

No business done this day at 'Change.

## EDINBURGH.

Yesterday, Mrs Lockhart of Lee was delivered of a son at Dryden.

Mrs Leith of Leith-Hall was delivered of a daughter at Leith-Hall the 2d instant.

John Johnston, Lieutenant in the East India Company's service, and only son of the Rev. Dr Johnston of Leith, died of a fever at Bombay the 23d of December last, in the 25th year of his age.

Robert Renny, Esq; of Montrose, died there upon the 4th current.

Mrs Ann Hope, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Hope of Kerse, Bart. died here on Sunday the 2d instant.

On the 2d current, died at Coats, Mrs Mary Syme, daughter of Mr John Syme writer to the signet, and relict of the deceased Lieutenant Simonides Creedland, late of the 17th regiment.

Yesterday, the Gentlemen from India, residing in Edinburgh and the neighbourhood, gave an elegant entertainment, at Bayle's, to Warren Hastings, Esq; as a mark of respect for his virtues, and of gratitude for the happiness they enjoyed under his administration.

Monday, the following Gentlemen were chosen Master and Assistants of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, for the ensuing year:

JOHN GAIRDNER, Esq; Master.  
Sir William Forbes, Bart.  
Mr Neil Macvicar,  
Mr William Ramsay,  
Mr Thomas Hutchison,  
Mr Alexander Houstoun,  
Mr James Stirling,  
Mr James Carfrae,  
Mr James Fyfe, jun.  
Mr Thomas Elder,  
Mr Walter Lothian,  
Mr William Lamb,  
Mr William Philp,  
And, Mr David Bridges, Treasurer.

The CLASSES of the HIGH SCHOOL are to meet on Tuesday the 18th of September current.

The Rudiment Class will be opened on Monday the 1st of October, by Mr Christison.

The ship Betsey and Brothers, Captain Wishart, arrived late at Peterburgh the 31st of July, after a passage of 16 days, and all the passengers well.

In the Council Chamber, on Tuesday last, a scene of the most detestable ingratitude was exhibited in the person of Anne Gilmour. This notorious offender is the wife of a soldier in the third regiment

of foot-guards, whose husband is at present with the regiment in London. She had the address to introduce herself to a drummer belonging to the same regiment now here upon the recruiting service, and so far to work upon his feelings, which appear to have been of the most humane and benevolent kind, that he prevailed upon his wife to invite her to partake of their Sunday's dinner. Little persuasion, indeed, seemed requisite for this purpose, the wife's milkiness of temper being congenial with that of her husband. She was accordingly kindly and hospitably entertained by this good-hearted couple, when she had the art, by a plausible well-told story, of having an uncle in the place, of some consequence, whom she wished to visit, but could not in her then shabby dress, to borrow of the unsuspecting simple wife, assisted by the intreaties of her equally open-hearted husband, a gown, a handkerchief for the neck, an apron, a cap, and a pair of shoes. Thus equipped, she set off upon her pretended visit, but never thought proper to return with the loan so generously afforded. Luckily for the drummer's wife, however, this ungrateful wretch was apprehended on Monday night, as the thief of a number of trifling things belonging to some poor Highland shepherds. On her examination before the Magistrates, it also appeared, that she had so far imposed upon a servant girl, by the same story of her uncle, that the girl, in the absence of her master, whom she knew to be intimately acquainted with this pretended uncle, gave her lodging all night in the house, as a reward for which, the next morning found means to carry off with her a cloak, and some other wearing apparel, belonging to the girl. These she had sold to a broker-woman, who was also convened before the Magistrate; and, after a very severe and proper reprimand, was ordered to restore the articles, and also to pay a fine of 3s. 6d. which was given to the drummer's wife, as a recompence for the trouble she had been put to. The gown, &c. so humanely lent by her were also restored. This business should be a warning to people in general, not to pay too implicit faith to stories, however artfully told, when delivered by mere strangers to the party. Yesterday, the Magistrates sentenced the above Anne Gilmour to be confined in the house of correction for three months, and to receive the chastisement of the house three times.

Betty Wilson, alias Christian Hislop, a notorious thief, was also committed to the house of correction for six weeks, and ordered to receive the chastisement of the house twice during that period.

This city, and neighbourhood have been greatly infested of late, with a strolling banditti, who pretend to be deaf and dumb, and who, by a variety of false pretences, impose upon the lower classes of the people, particularly by reading fortunes, or being possessed of great knowledge in curing different diseases, to substantiate which, they carry along with them a number of forged certificates. Within these few days, several of these impostors have been taught by the Clerks in the Council Chamber, both to hear and speak. Yesterday, one of them, who says his name is John Burke, and is a native of Ireland, was sentenced by the Magistrates to be imprisoned in the Tolbooth till Wednesday the 19th inst. when he is ordered to be whipped through the city by the hands of the common executioner, receiving three lashes at each of the ordinary stages, and afterwards banished the city and liberties for life.

We can inform the public, from good authority, that upon the first of September current, the Rev. James Muirhead, Esq; of Logan, minister of Urr, had at his manse a rick of fine barley put up in his stack-yard, which, in this late harvest, it is believed, is the first of the kind in the south of Scotland.

And, about two years ago, this same gentleman had the first ripe crop in all that part of the country.

The Incorporation of Bakers of Glasgow, on Friday last, unanimously voted 150 l. towards the building of the intended Infirmary in that city.

Thursday, at a meeting of the members of the Burgher congregation at Glasgow, it was unanimously resolved to build an additional church, upwards of 600 people having made application last term for seats, and could not be accommodated. It was also resolved, that the present meeting house, with the intended new one, should form a collegiate charge.

Thursday, a woman in the New Wynd, Glasgow, having gone to the well for water, left a tub with some fuds in it standing on the floor, and unfortunately, before she returned, a young child, who remained behind her in the house, had fallen into it, and was drowned.

Thursday night, the centinel at the Crofs, Glasgow, was attacked by several fellows, and very ill used; and on Friday night, the soldiers in the guard-house was also fet upon by a number of banditti, and pelted with stones, &c.

Friday night, the counting-room of the delf-houle, near Anderson, was broke into, and about 30 l. in cash carried off. On Saturday three young boys were imprisoned on suspicion of being concerned in the above theft.

Saturday afternoon, a boy who had gone in to bathe in the Clyde, opposite the Golf-house, was unfortunately drowned.—His body was not found till Sunday morning.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, Sept. 5.

"The misunderstanding that has subsisted for some time past betwixt the manufacturers of muslins and their workmen, terminated, on Monday, in a very melancholy manner. About mid-day, information was given to the Magistrates, that numbers of men were assembled in the Calton, and taking webs out of the looms of those who had engaged to work, carrying them in procession to excite a mob. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, Sheriff, and peace-officers, went to suppress them, but were unable to accomplish the desired end, without the aid of the military, as they were most severely pelted with bricks and stones, and several of them much hurt. They retired for a short space, and the military drums beat to arms, when a detachment of the 39th regiment were instantly assembled under the command of Lieut. Col. Kellet; and proceeded to the east end of the Gallowgate. This step was taken

to intimidate the rioters, and was thought to have accomplished the end, as the Magistrates and military returned to the Crofs before four. But information was again brought of the mob's having seized a number of webs, and were going in procession along the road that leads to the High Church, at the east end of the Gallowgate, with an intention to destroy them. The Magistrates, a number of the inhabitants, and military, then proceeded to disperse the rioters. When they arrived at the division of the roads near the Park-house, their passage was obstructed, betwixt which and the Drygate-bridge, a most melancholy conflict ensued. Stones and bricks were thrown at the Magistrates and military, and several much hurt. Orders were then given to the soldiers to fire, when three persons were killed, three mortally wounded, and several slightly. The crowd then dispersed, and the Magistrates and military returned to the Crofs. Upon another alarm, they again proceeded to the suburbs, but no disturbance taking place, they came back to the Crofs, where the military continued under arms till midnight. A number of respectable burgesses were summoned to attend the Magistrates during the night, and every method taken to secure the peace of the city, which was effected.

"Early on Tuesday morning a detachment of the 39th regiment arrived from Beith. The rioters, continuing to assemble in the Calton that day, proceeded to burn a number of cotton webs on the public streets. The Sheriff and some Justices of the Peace, with Col. Kellet and the 39th regiment, marched to the Calton about two o'clock, but found the mob was dispersed, upon which they returned to town.

"On Monday night, the mob demolished most of the windows of a large cotton manufactory at the head of John's-street.

"Last night, the Magistrates, from a laudable desire of preserving tranquillity in the city, appointed a guard of respectable inhabitants; a party of 50 soldiers was also stationed at the Exchange."

Extract of a private letter from Glasgow, Sept. 5.

"We have had a most terrible disturbance in town since Monday, and it seems to be far from being over. They have demolished the new manufactory belonging to Shortridge and Tod; and I understand last night have burnt a cotton-mill in Bothwell parish, belonging to Mr Monteath of Anderson.

The newspapers give a very favourable account of it compared with what it was. There were nine people killed by the military, and many wounded.

The Provost is so much hurt that he cannot yet go out of his house; and some of the Bailies and the Master of Works are very ill. The disturbance has been mostly about the Vennels, the Gallowgate, and Calton, where I hear they burnt about 300 l. worth of webs yesterday. The military are constantly under arms, and one of the officers has got his face very sore cut and some of his teeth broke with a brick bat.

"The mob, I am informed, consists of several thousands, and generally appear when it is dark, and pelt the military with stones."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 30.

"Prior to Mr Orde's departure yesterday evening, he arranged matters with his particular friends in such a manner, that his return in an official capacity to this kingdom is by no means expected. It is his intention, if report may be credited, to resign, the precarious state of his health rendering it extremely hazardous to undertake the fatigue of the next parliamentary session. Mr Wilberforce and Mr Greenwell are mentioned as his probable successors—but the former gentleman with the greater degree of confidence."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Charleston, South Carolina, to his friend in Glasgow, dated Jan. 3. 1787.

"This will never be a manufacturing State. I herewith send you enclosed three newspapers, by which you will see that above one hundred and eighty thousand acres of land, private property, are advertised to be sold. The State have also empowered the Governor to lay off and sell, in the course of next year, no less than four millions of acres, the money to be applied to pay off the debt of the State. Agents from some monied men at Paris, London, and Amsterdam, are arrived in order to purchase.

"Wages to tradesmen of almost every kind, are as high as six shillings per day, British money. A frugal man in the course of a year is enabled to scrape together 50 l. or 60 l. sterling, and he immediately leaves his trade and turns planter.

"British goods are the only ones that suit this market; the French and Dutch have in a manner given up their trade to this place; but more British goods are at present in this city than the State of Carolina will be able to consume in a year; and it is reported that many cargoes are on the way, which has sunk the price of European goods 12 per cent. within this fortnight."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

I F I understood VENATICUS rightly, all he contends for is, that Game is not, nor ever was, property in this country.

As to CALEDONIUS's quotations about the Roman law, they are nothing to the purpose.

Neither is the case of the Marquis of Tweedale to the point. Venaticus has allowed, that forests and parks are privileged places; nor does he suppose that a person could come into your garden to shoot: All he says is, that you could be fined for coming into the garden, but not for shooting the game in it—if you are qualified. In England, if fox-hunters do any damage, they pay for it immediately: Nor that I know that any man has a right to hunt foxes on your ground, but no body pretends to hinder it, because it would be an unpopular action; and the case would be tried by a Jury who are fox-hunters themselves, and the person complaining would probably get little satisfaction.

As to what CALEDONIUS adds towards the conclusion of his dissertation, that if Venaticus, or his friend J. M. should be rash enough to hunt on any gentleman's ground after being forbid, they would

either be hurried from the field by the rough of gamekeepers or their rustic assistants, or probably hurried before a magistrate, who, I suppose, to find caution to keep the peace, would inflict suitable penalties.

If I do not mistake Venaticus, that is the very thing he wants to bring to a proof. Whether any body will do so or not, he does not seem to be such a fool as to think of opposing the laws of his country; but he thinks it is not the law; and he does not think that country gentlemen are entitled to make laws for their property as they please; and I suppose that Venaticus, or any person of his way of thinking, would immediately tell their name and place of abode to whoever asked them. As to their being hurried out of the field; in the manner CALEDONIUS mentions, till they were satisfied that they are not entitled to shoot upon another gentleman's ground without his liberty, though qualified, much would depend upon the person; and in this CALEDONIUS, I suppose, judges from himself; which is a very natural way of judging.

Hitherto CALEDONIUS has shewed anger, but no argument. He has not pretended to deny Venaticus's assertion, that the property of land and game are two distinct things in England; nor that they were two distinct things in Scotland before the union of the Crowns: Now he has only to shew by what law, since that time, game is become property, and Venaticus must submit. He has shewed that he wishes game were property;—so do many more than he; but we cannot allow neither him nor them to be law-makers.

On Monday last, the Magistrates, after taking a proof of the price of Wheat, fixed the assize of Bread, for this City and liberties, as under, to take place on Friday the 7th current.

PECK LOAF to weigh 17 lb. 6 oz.	
To be sold, Wheat, - - - - -	11 0 8 7
Household, - - - - -	0 1 11
HALF-PECK LOAF to weigh 8 lb. 12 oz.	
To be sold, Wheat, - - - - -	0 1 11
Household, - - - - -	0 0 11
QUARTER LOAF to weigh 4 lb. 5 oz. 8 d.	
To be sold, Wheat, - - - - -	0 0 7 1
Household, - - - - -	0 0 5 1
And other Bread in proportion.	

REPORT of the Quantities of Meal brought into the Meal Market of Edinburgh, with the Prices at which it sold, Sept. 4. 1787.

Lothian oat-meal, 667 bolls.	
South Country ditto, 1205 bolls.	
Best Lothian oat-meal sold at, 17 6	per boll.
Second ditto, 17 0	
Third ditto, 16 3	
Best South Country ditto, 16 6	per boll.
Second ditto, 16 0	
Third ditto, 15 6	
Best meal sold by retail at, 1 11	per peck.
Second ditto, 1 1	
Third ditto, 1 0	

PRICES of GRAIN at HADDINGTON, August 31.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat, 24s. 0d.	23s. 6d.	23s. 0d.	
Barley, 19 6	19 0	18 0	
Oats, 16 6	15 6	15 0	
Peas, 19 6	19 0	18 0	
New Oats, 14 6	14 0	13 6	

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

	Therm.	Bar.
Monday, Sept. 3. 8 o'clock, P. M.	59	30.30
Tuesday, — 4. 3 — A. M.	58	30.30
— 3 — P. M.	59	30.30
Wednesday, — 5. 8 — A. M.	58	30.40
— 8 — P. M.	54	30.18
Thursday, — 6. 8 — A. M.	54	30.30

ARRIVED at LEITH.

- Sept. 3. Providence, Wilton, from Dundee, with goods.
- Leviathan, Nicol, from Mermel, with wood.
- Lady Hannah, Robertson, from Ardinghall, with wood.
- Nelly, Clark, from Peterburgh, with goods.
- Marjory, Smith, from Calithness, with herrings.
- Princess Royal Yacht, Brown, from Stornoway, with spirits, tea, and tobacco.
- Sufflex Oak, Burton, from Arundale, with bark.

For Sound Shipping, &c. see last page.

Money to Lend.

TO BE LENT, either immediately, or at the ensuing term of Martinmas, ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, upon heritable security. As the purpose of the loan is to secure the money, where it may remain for a long period of time, security will be expected for the regular payment of the interest, either at Dumfries or Edinburgh, once a year.

Apply to Henry Johnston Wylie, writer in Edinburgh.

## NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE VEITCH, Wine Merchant in Edinburgh.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the said George Veitch, held upon the 29th August last, Charles Selkirk accountant in Edinburgh having been appointed trustee upon the sequestrated estate of the bankrupt, he now requires all the creditors to lodge with him their grounds of debt and oaths of verity thereon, betwixt and 13th April next 1788, being nine calendar months from the date of the interlocutor awarding the sequestration. And he intimates, that, in terms of the late bankrupt statute, those creditors who neglect to comply with this requisition will not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.

TO BE SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 26th of September 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, and to be entered to immediately.

The HOUSE, No. 8. Prince's Street,

with the coach-house and stable belonging thereto, lately possessed by Mrs Gordon. The house consists of an excellent dining-room and drawing-room, besides several good bedrooms, kitchen, and many other conveniences. Part of the house might be converted into shops at a very small expense.

There is at the same time to be SOLD, a SUBTACK of the House, Offices, and Garden, of STONEYBANK, in the neighbourhood of Musselburgh, with the several parks adjoining thereto, as lately possessed by Mrs Gordon. The premises are in good order, and pleasantly situated. The tack expires in about eleven years hence.

The articles of roup and writings are to be seen in the hands of James Walker, writer, the signet.

FOR CADIZ and SAN LUCAR, And returns to LEITH, THE BALMAIN, (A New Vessel,) M'NAUGHTON RAMEAY, MASTER.

Will sail from Shields the 14th of the month. Those who are to obligate as order their Wine home by this vessel, may depend upon Captain Rameay's care and attention. For freight home, apply to Charles Cowan, merchant, Edinburgh. Edinburgh, 6th September 1787.

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## SOUND SHIPPING.

**PASSED THE SOUND,**  
 Aug. 22. Britannia of and from Greenock, Gibralth, for  
 St Peterburgh, in ballast.  
 Jason of and from ditto, Rodgers, for Riga, in ditto.  
 George of Queensberry, Brown, from Leith, for Me-  
 mel, in ditto.  
 Royal Bounty of Leith, Paton, from Borrowstowness,  
 for St Peterburgh, with coals.  
 Lively of and from Dundee, Webster, for Riga, ballast.  
 Amity of and from Greenock, Black, for Dantzick, do.  
 Cunningham of Saltcoats, Archibald, from Dublin, for  
 Memel, in ditto.  
 24. Erskine of and from Alloa, Carson, for ditto, in ditto.  
 Dolphin of and from Dundee, Black, for ditto, in ditto.  
 Henrietta Scott of and from ditto, Hutton, for Kon-  
 ningsberg, in ditto.  
 Molly of and from Anstruther, Westwater, from Lie-  
 baw, in ditto.  
 Elfinore, Aug. 25. 1787.—Wind Southerly, fresh breeze.  
 Wood and Howden.

## ORKNEY SHIPPING.

**Sailed from Stromness,**  
 Aug. 12. Prefella of and for Shields, Franks, from Davis's  
 Straits, with blubber.  
 Blackat of and for Sunderland, Wilson, from ditto,  
 with, ditto.  
 Clementina of and from Maryport, Sharp, for Me-  
 mel, in ballast.  
 Norfolk of and for Norfolk, Cook, from Hull, goods.  
 20. Harpioneer of and for Whitby, Marwood, from Davis's  
 Straits, with blubber.  
 Falkenberg of and for ditto, Johnston, from ditto, do.  
 Cunningham of and from Saltcoats, Archibald, for Me-  
 mel, in ballast.  
 Jupiter of and from Stromness, M'Morra, for Me-  
 mel, in ditto.  
 24. Experiment of Ayr, —, from Petersburg, for  
 Liverpool, with tallow, &c.  
 Sisters of and for Port Glasgow, Leckie, from ditto,  
 with hemp and iron.  
 Friendship of and from Torryburn, Taylor, for Es-  
 dale, in ballast.  
 Elizabeth of and for Wigton, Adair, from Dronthian,  
 with deals.  
 Mark of and from Apinroad, Gibson, for Liver-  
 pool, with wood.

### Remain,

Thomas of and from Lancaster, Carrothers, for Lynn,  
 with flates.  
 Christian and Janet of Grangemouth, Cotter, from  
 Lancaster, for Newcastle, with flates.  
**ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH.**  
 Aug. 29. Jean, Napier, from Leith, for Glasgow, sundries.  
 Robert, Brown, from ditto, for ditto, with ditto.  
 30. William and James, Sands, from Esdale, with flates.  
 Nelly, Halden, from Alloa, with wheat and flaves.  
 Jean, Jury, from ditto, with malt.  
 Bonny Lassie, M'Farlane, from Inverkeithing, for Glas-  
 gow, with allies.  
 Sept. 1. Peggy, Findlay, from Dundee, barley and wheat.  
 3. John's, Innis, from Leith, for Glasgow, with sundries.  
 4. Exchange, Jickling, from Wiltshire, with wheat.  
 Good Intent, Doig, from Montrose, with malt.  
 Ward and Isabella, from Memel, with timber.  
 Jean Sophia, Paterson, from Petersburg, with sundries.  
 Merchant, Thomson, from Memel, with timber.  
 Hope, Miller, from London, with oats.

### SAILED,

Sept. 2. Sisters, Matson, for Petersburg, with sundries.  
 3. Carron, Selby, for London, with goods.  
**ARRIVED AT GREENOCK,**  
 Aug. 28. Lion, Campbell, from Virginia, with tobacco.  
 Sisters, Legat, from Petersburg, with iron, &c.  
 31. Ardnaigh, Leitch, from Mull, with kelp.  
 Sept. 2. Happy Return, Dorret, from Ayr, with ditto.  
 Peggy and Betty, M'Kellar, from ditto, with ditto.  
 Betty, Williams, from Drogheda, with meal.  
 Betty, Laird, from Waterford, with ditto.

### AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

**THE ELIZA,**  
 JOHN SAMSON Master,  
 Now lying on the berth in Leith  
 harbour, taking in goods, and will  
 sail the 12th September current.  
 N. B. The ship has good accom-  
 modation for passengers.  
 The Master to be spoke with at  
 the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edin-  
 burgh, or at his house, Sheriff Brae, Leith.

**AT LONDON FOR LEITH.**  
**THE LEITH PACKET,**  
 JOHN THOMSON Master,  
 Is taking in goods at Hawley's  
 Wharf, and will sail Thurs-  
 day 20th September, and has good  
 accommodation for passengers.  
 The master to be spoke with at  
 'Change, or in the Edinburgh Caf-  
 feehouse, Thread-needle Street.  
 Mornings and evenings on board.—Hawley and Downe, or  
 David Thomson for the master.

**FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,**  
**THE BELL,**  
 JOHN CATHCART Master,  
 Is now taking on board goods at  
 Greenock, and will certainly be all  
 clear to sail the 15th September.

**WILLIAM CHISHOLM** Master, will be ready to receive  
 goods the 15th September, and clear to sail the 20th October.  
 Both these ships have the very best accommodations for  
 passengers.—For freight or passage apply to James Bu-  
 chanan, Glasgow; Captain Cathcart, or Hamilton, Garden,  
 and Company, Greenock.  
 Greenock, 28th Aug. 1787.

**AT LEITH—FOR SALE,**  
**THE BRIGANTINE,**  
**Polly of Kinghorn,**  
 Built at West Stockwith, on the ri-  
 ver Trent, above Hull, of the best  
 materials, registered at 116 tons,  
 king's measurement, and will carry  
 240 tons, completely well found, sails  
 remarkably fast, shifts light, draws  
 10½ feet water when loaded, is very fit for the wine, fruit, or  
 corn trades.—To be SOLD by public roup, in the house of  
 Mrs Ritchie, shore of Leith, on Tuesday the 11th Septem-  
 ber 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.  
 Any inclining to purchase by private bargain previous to  
 the day of sale, may apply to the proprietor, Mr Sibbald of  
 Abend, by Kinghorn; or to Messrs John Kay and Company,  
 ship-brokers in Leith, who have a copy of the inventory,  
 and will show the premises.

Mr Sibbald has on hand for sale, about four tons of Dant-  
 zick PEARL ASHES, of the very best blue kinds, in the  
 convenient package of Banells, about 3 cwt. each, which, as  
 the bleaching season is drawing to an end, he will sell at  
 prime cost.  
 Leith, 28th August 1787.

## PEEBLES-SHIRE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That the Michaelmas Meet-  
 ing of the Freeholders of this County, falls to be held  
 upon Tuesday the 2d of October next; and that claims have  
 been duly lodged with the Sheriff-Clerk, for enrolling the  
 following Gentlemen, viz.  
 Andrew Hamilton of Spittalburgh, Esq; writer to the  
 signet.  
 Lieutenant William Montgomery of the 4th regiment  
 of foot.  
 James Montgomery, Esq; advocate.  
 At also a claim for continuing on the said roll of Freehold-  
 ers, the Right Honourable James Montgomery of Stanhope,  
 Esq; Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scot-  
 land; as his title stands now restricted to the lands of Ealier  
 Stanhope and Torpedo, or for enrolling him of new for these  
 lands.

## PERTH-SHIRE.

**THE** ensuing Michaelmas Meeting of the Freeholders of  
 the shire of Perth, is to be held at Perth upon Tues-  
 day the 2d day of October next. Claims for enrolment at  
 that meeting in the roll of Freeholders, electors of a Com-  
 missioner to serve in Parliament for the said shire, have been  
 lodged with the Sheriff-Clerk, in behalf of  
 Patrick Miller of Dalwhinton.  
 Lieutenant John Murray, eldest son of Mungo Murray  
 of Lintrose.  
 Major General Philip Skene of Hallyards.  
 Archibald Douglas of Douglas-Support, late Captain of  
 the 105th regiment of foot.  
 David Craigie of Dumbarny, writer to the signet.  
 Robert Craigie, Esquire, advocate.  
 Thomas Hunter of Glencairne.  
 Robert Banks, merchant in Stirling.  
 Major Archibald Robertson of Lawers.  
 Mungo Henry of Woodend, Patrick Henry his son, and  
 Robert Henry his grandson.—Mungo Henry, as life-  
 renter, to be entitled to vote when present, during  
 his life; and after his death, Patrick Henry in the  
 event of his surivance, to be entitled to vote as life-  
 renter, when present, during his life; and Robert  
 Henry, as far, to be entitled to vote in his absence,  
 during the joint lives of his grand-father and father,  
 the two liferenters, and during the life of the sur-  
 vivor of them:—And,  
 Ebenezer Oliphant of Condy. Perth, Sep. 4. 1787.

## PERTH-SHIRE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That application is intended  
 to be made, in the next Session of Parliament, for  
 leave to bring in a Bill, for establishing Turnpikes upon the  
 following roads within the county of Perth, viz.  
 I. The road from Perth to Dundee, by Inchture, and  
 from that road at or near to the bridge of Inchcrenna, to the  
 Pow or Harbour of Errol, leading through the parishes  
 of Kinross, Errol, Inchture, Longforgan, Liff, and Dundee.  
 II. The road from Perth to Glamis, by Coupar, leading  
 through the parishes of Kinross, St Martins, Scone, Collice,  
 Carhill, Coupar, and Meikle.  
 III. The road from Perth towards Stirling, by Auchter-  
 ader, leading through the parishes of Perth, Aberdrie, Galk,  
 Dunning, Auchterader, Blackford, Muthill, Dunblane,  
 and Leacroft.  
 IV. The road from Perth to Crieff, on the north side of  
 the Pow, leading through the parishes of Perth, Tippermuir,  
 Methven, Fowls-Wester, and Crieff.  
 V. The road from the confines of the county of Clack-  
 mannan, near Blairgowrie, through Glenegies, and from  
 thence to Crieff, by Muthill, and also to the bridge of Kin-  
 kell, leading through the parishes of Fossoghey, Muckart,  
 Glendovan, Blackford, Muthill, and Crieff.  
 VI. The road from Newmill Bridge to the confines of the  
 county of Clackmannan, near to Kilbagie, leading through  
 the parishes of Culrois and Tulliallan.  
 VII. The road from Perth, by Scone, to the Boat of Kin-  
 claven, leading through the parishes of Scone and Carhill.  
 VIII. The road from Dundee to Coupar-Angus, leading  
 through the parishes of Dundee, Liff, Fowls-Ealier, Lundie,  
 Kettins, and Coupar:—And,  
 IX. The road from Dundee to Meikle, by Newtyle, lead-  
 ing through the parishes of Dundee, Liff, Strathmartin,  
 Auchterhouse, and Newtyle.  
 And, notice is also hereby given, that the Sheriff-depute,  
 who was appointed convener of the Committee, consisting of  
 the conveners of the several districts, and of all other Com-  
 missioners for the care of the highways, who may chuse to  
 attend, has appointed their next meeting to be held at Perth,  
 upon Tuesday the 15th instant, when a draught of a bill for  
 the above purpose, prepared in consequence of the instructions  
 given by them, in their meeting upon the 6th of June last,  
 will be ready to be laid before them.  
 Perth, 4th September 1787. JAMES PATON Dep. Clk.

## Lands in the shires of Edinburgh & Selkirk.

To be SOLD by private Sale,  
**THE** Lands and Estate of BOWLAND, in the parish of  
 Stow, and counties of Edinburgh and Selkirk.  
 This estate lies twenty-seven miles south from Edinburgh,  
 upon the great road leading to Carlisle, &c. It is agreeably  
 situated upon the water of Gala, and within a few miles of  
 several good market towns.  
 There is a commodious mansion-house upon the estate,  
 with an excellent garden and orchard, a complete set of offi-  
 ces, and a well-flocked pigeon-house. The parks around the  
 house are extensive, and well laid out, containing upwards  
 of 270 acres, inclusive of about 71 acres of thriving planting,  
 with which they are subdivided in good taste. A consider-  
 able part of the wood is full grown; the whole already fit  
 for being thinned, and old enough for most country purposes.  
 The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two freehold  
 qualifications, one in the shire of Edinburgh, and another in  
 that of Selkirk.  
 For particulars, apply to Archibald Gibson writer to the  
 signet, who will show the rental, title-deeds, and a plan of  
 the lands. Thomas Watson at Cordie will show the grounds.  
 Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square.

## ORIENTAL VEGETABLE CORDIAL.

*Auspicio Regis et Senatus Magna Britannia.*  
**THE** unerring test of ample experience for twenty years  
 in the East, confirmed by general Testimonials of suc-  
 cess, for five years, in all parts of Great Britain, has proved  
 this delicious Cordial a salutary and efficacious remedy in all  
 sudden and dangerous disorders of the Stomach and Bowels,  
 whether caused by irritation, indigestion, or excess; and in  
 those excruciating choleric pains, arising from the free use of  
 fruits and vegetables, it has proved a blessing to mankind, in  
 giving almost instantaneous relief.  
 In rheumatic complaints, it has been found truly benefi-  
 cial, and in attacks of the gout, has freed the patient in  
 twelve hours, after every effort of the Faculty had been ex-  
 erted in vain, and left him without hopes of recovery.  
 For further confirmation of its wonderful success, see a  
 Treatise just published, price sixpence, which contains a clear  
 and comprehensive view of acute, chronic, and other diffi-  
 culties, illustrated by a variety and multitude of extraordinary  
 cures, abstracted from the London Gazette, with remarks  
 by the Faculty, &c. &c. &c. who have administered and  
 been witnesses to its utility in desperate maladies.  
 Sold under the sanction of his Majesty, by Mr B.  
 Cornwell at his house in Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square,  
 London; in bottles of 5 s. each, duty included; and by Messrs  
 HUSBAND, ELDER, and COMPANY, Edinburgh; to be had also of Mr McDonald, Glasgow;  
 Messrs Chalmers and Co. Aberdeen; Messrs Morrison and  
 Son, Perth; Mr Sharp, Inverness; Mr Palmer, Kelso;  
 Mr Wylie, Dumfries; and Mr Morrice, Berwick.

## NOTICE

To the DEBTORS and CREDITORS of WILLIAM  
 YOUNG and COMPANY, Upholsterers and Cabinet  
 Makers, Bridge Street, Edinburgh.  
**THE** said Company having, upon the 7th April last,  
 been dissolved by mutual consent, Alexander Fraser  
 writer, Bow-head, Edinburgh, was appointed factor for col-  
 lecting their outstanding debts, to whom, therefore, those in-  
 debted to them are intreated to order immediate payment of  
 their accounts, and to whom also the Company Creditors  
 will please to send notes of their claims.  
 N. B. The two partners carry on business separately:—  
 the one in North Bridge Street, and the other in Scott's  
 Close, Cowgate.

## BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

**THERE** is to be exposed to public roup and sale, at the  
 Customhouses of the Ports, and upon the respective  
 days aftermentioned, at twelve o'clock noon each day,  
**MONTROSE, Friday 7th**—Several parcels of FOREIGN  
 SPIRITS, viz.—224½ gallons Geneva, 17½ gallons Cinna-  
 mon Waters and Brandy, all below the strength of one in  
 six under hydrometer proof;—114 gallons Rum, 49 gal-  
 lons Brandy, not below the strength of one in six under  
 hydrometer proof.  
**BAURIS SPIRITS**—3 gallons raw or unrectified Aquavite.  
**ABERDEEN, Saturday 8th**—Several parcels of FOREIGN  
 SPIRITS, viz.—938 gallons Geneva, 84 gallons Cinnamon  
 Waters, below the strength of one in six under hydrome-  
 ter proof;—36 gallons Rum, 56 gallons Brandy, not  
 below the strength of one in six under hydrometer  
 proof.  
**OTHER ARTICLES**—33 logs Fir Timber, 45 bars Iron, 4½  
 gallons Red, and 50 gallons White Spanish Wine, and 7  
 gallons Red French Wine.  
**INVERNESS, Monday 10th**—Several parcels of FOREIGN  
 SPIRITS, viz.—9 gallons Geneva, 75 gallons Cinnamon  
 Waters, all below the strength of one in six under hydrome-  
 ter proof; 544 gallons Rum, not below the strength of  
 one in six under hydrometer proof.  
**OTHER ARTICLES**—414 gals. red French Wine, 56 lbs.  
 Coffee Berries, with the Hull of the Sloop Mally, subject  
 to be broke up, and the Float Boat, Tackle and Apparel  
 of said vessel to be sold entire.

**PORT-GLASGOW, Tuesday 11th**—Several parcels of FO-  
 REIGN SPIRITS, viz.—821 gallons Geneva, below the  
 strength of one in six under hydrometer proof;—1740  
 gallons Brandy, 723½ gallons Rum, not below the strength  
 of one in six under hydrometer proof.  
**OTHER ARTICLES**—9 gallons red Portugal, 9 gallons white  
 Spanish Wine, 146 lbs. Damaged Tea, a parcel Smith's  
 Utensils, with the Hulls of the open boat Heart of Oak,  
 and the sloop Adventure, subject to be broke up, and the  
 materials of said vessels to be sold entire.

**AYR, Wednesday 12th**—175 gallons Brandy, not below  
 the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.  
**OTHER ARTICLES**—843 lbs. fine Black Tea, 334 packs  
 Playing Cards, and 80 packs Damaged Ditto.

**STRANRAER, Thursday 13th**—Several parcels of FOREIGN  
 SPIRITS, viz.—21 gallons Geneva, 235½ gallons Brandy,  
 364 gallons Rum, not below the strength of one in six  
 under hydrometer proof.  
**OTHER ARTICLES**—165 panes Green Glass for windows,  
 158 lbs. Hard Soap, 50 dozen small Drinking Glasses,  
 &c. with the Hull of the vessel Rauter, subject to be broke  
 up, and the materials of said vessel to be sold entire.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Friday 14th**—Several parcels of FO-  
 REIGN SPIRITS, viz.—331 gallons Geneva, below the  
 strength of one in six under hydrometer proof;—5284 gal-  
 lons Brandy, 1084 gallons Rum, not below the strength  
 of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES**—The Hull of the Smack Betty, subject  
 to be broke up, Furniture and Materials of said vessel to be  
 sold entire.

**WIGTOUN, Saturday 15th**—Several Parcels of FOREIGN  
 SPIRITS, viz.—147½ gallons Geneva, 332 gallons Brandy,  
 below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof;  
 779 gallons Rum, and 16 gallons Brandy, not below the  
 strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES**—2 crates WINDOW GLASS, with the  
 Hulls of the sloop Mally, and the cutter Peggy, subject  
 to be broke up, with the boat, sails, rigging, and furniture  
 of said vessels, and a long boat to be sold entire.

**CAMPBELTOUN, Monday 17th**—Several Parcels FO-  
 REIGN SPIRITS, viz.—159 gallons Brandy, 31 gallons  
 Rum, and 31 gallons Geneva, not below the strength of  
 one in six under hydrometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES**—The Hull of a decked vessel Lagger, sub-  
 ject to be broke up, with Float Boat, Tackle, and Apparel  
 of said vessel, to be sold entire.

**OBAN, Tuesday 18th**—Several parcels FOREIGN SPIRITS,  
 viz. 733 gallons Brandy, 134 gallons Rum, below the  
 strength of one in six under hydrometer proof, 944 gal-  
 lons Rum, not below the strength of one in six under hy-  
 drometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES**—24 gallons damaged white Spanish Wine,  
 84 lbs. Congo, and 48 lbs. coarse Bohea Tea.  
**PERTH, Wednesday 19th**—Several parcels FOREIGN SPI-  
 RITS, viz. 133 gallons Geneva, 8½ gallons Compound  
 Spirits, not below the strength of one in six under hy-  
 drometer proof.

**OTHER ARTICLES**—Consisting of Raisins, Figs, Opium, Bo-  
 rax, Spanish White Wine, French Wine, China Cups and  
 Saucers, &c.  
**BORROWSTOUNNESS, Thursday 20th**—Sundry Articles,  
 consisting of 210 yards Black Crapes, 12 Ostrich Black  
 Feathers, 12 Damask Table Cloths, and 21 Damask Table  
 Napkins.

**ROTHSAY, Friday 21st**—Sundry Articles, consisting of  
 16 quarters 7 bushels Barley, 33 Norway Deals, &c.

**KIRKWALL, Saturday 22nd**—Sundry Articles, consisting of  
 11 bushels Scots salt, and a parcel of timber, with the Hull  
 of the sloop called the Willing Mind, subject to be broke  
 up: Float boat, tackle, and apparel of said vessel to be sold  
 entire.

**STORNAWAY, Monday 24th**—Sundry Articles, consisting  
 of 13 gallons Geneva, much damaged, and 471 gallons  
 Portugal Red Wine.

N. B. Purchasers will take notice, that by the act of the  
 26th George III. cap. 73. s. 6. 31. it is, amongst other things,  
 enacted, That no distiller or stillers, maker or makers, rec-  
 tifier or rectifiers, compounder or compounders of spirits, or  
 any dealer or dealers in spirits, shall sell, or send out any for-  
 eign spirits of a lower degree of strength than that of one in  
 six under hydrometer proof; nor have in his, her, or their  
 custody or possession, any quantity of foreign spirits, or Bri-  
 tish and foreign spirits mixed together, (except Shrub, Cher-  
 ry, or Raspberry Brandy) of a lower degree of strength than  
 as aforesaid, upon pain of all such spirits being forfeited and  
 lost, together with the packages containing the same.  
 Purchasers are also to take notice, that 25 per cent. of the  
 purchase-money is to be deposited, and the same to be for-  
 feited unless the goods are taken away within the time to be  
 limited by the conditions of sale.

## Lands in the County of Kincardine.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,  
**THE** Lands and Estate of WHITERIGGS and AR-  
 THUR-HOUSE, including the Lands of THORNY-  
 LEE and SUTHERWELLS, lying in the parishes of For-  
 don and Garroch, with the mansion-house, garden, and  
 offices, pleasantly situated on the water of Bervie.  
 For particulars apply to Mr William Burnett, Advocate in  
 Aberdeen; James Greig, writer in Edinburgh; or the pro-  
 prietor, Mr Leith, at Whiteriggs by Bervie.

## Lands in the County of Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by private bargain, the LANDS of BUTE-  
 LANDS and BUTELANDHILL, &c. lying in the  
 parish of Currie, and shire of Edinburgh, consisting of about  
 1400 Scots acres, mostly inclosed. Also the lands of STEW-  
 ARTHILL or MUIRBARNES, in the parish of Kirkcaldy,  
 and shire of Edinburgh.  
 For particulars, enquire of the proprietor at Largo-house,  
 Fifeshire; of James Kettle writer, Edinburgh; or William  
 Smith at Polton, factor on the estate.

## SALE OF SUBJECTS IN THE TOWN OF DUNDEE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Town Council-  
 of Dundee, upon the 2d day of October 1787, at twelve  
 o'clock noon.

**THAT** large Lodging, with the Gar-  
 den, Warehouse on the south side thereof, pier, and  
 pertinents, belonging to and presently possessed by Patrick  
 Maxwell, merchant in Dundee, lying on the south side of  
 the Broad of the Nethergate, and north side of Teasdale  
 Shore—As also that Lodging and Garden belonging there-  
 to, lying immediately to the westward of the former lot, sub-  
 ject—At same time there will be Sold, ONE SHARE of  
 the Dundee Assurance Company from Fire, and the follow-  
 ing Shares of Vessels belonging to the port of Dundee, viz.  
 A sixteenth part of the brigantine Unity, David Myle  
 master.  
 One Thirty-two part of the brigantine Hope, John H.  
 trick master.  
 One Thirty-two part of the brigantine Dolphin, Alex-  
 der Kid master.  
 One Thirty-two part of the sloop John, William Wray  
 ham master—And  
 One Thirty-two part of the sloop Lively, James Wether-  
 master.  
 The conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Wil-  
 liam Chalmers, town-clerk of Dundee.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the King's Arms Ta-  
 vern in Dumfries, on Thursday the 13th of September  
 1787, betwixt seven and five afternoon.

## THE Lands and Estate of BLAIRKIP.

and MARKFAST, and Teinds of the same, lying  
 in the parish of Urr, and Stewartry of Kirkcubright. The  
 lands contain about 721 acres, are situated within eleven  
 English miles of the town of Dumfries, on the great road  
 leading from thence to Port-Patrick, and are within five  
 miles of a harbour in the water of Urr, convenient for ex-  
 porting grain, or importing lime, &c.  
 They are let for about 265 l. yearly, and supposed to be  
 doubtless freehold qualification, and the teinds were valued in  
 the year 1767.

The title-deeds and articles of sale, to be seen in the hands  
 of Mr Hugh Corrie, writer to the signet; Mr Goldie, Coun-  
 sellor of Dumfries; or of Mr Aitken, one of the town-  
 clerks there.

## Farms to Let in Ayrshire.

To be LET for 19, or such number of years as may be  
 agreed on, enterable Martinmas first to the next  
 and Whitunday after to houses and graze, the following  
 FARMS in the parish of Sorn, Ayrshire, part of the shire  
 of SORNE, viz.

**SOUTH and MIDDLE BLAIRKIPS, FALSTON-  
 NUIKE, and SMIDDYSHAW,** all extensive arable farms.  
 The three first, for some years back, have been let in part,  
 and the last under improvement in the proprietor's possession.  
 The great line of road from Glasgow to Dumfries goes past  
 them: coal and lime cheap and at hand. The markets of  
 Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr, perfectly conveni-  
 ent; and there are extensive public works going on in the  
 parish.

The house and offices of Smiddyshaw are fit to accommo-  
 date a decent family. The grafs of this farm may be fed  
 access to at Whitunday first, and greatest part of the crop  
 then on the ground, meant to be sold on the foot.

There are also to Let, the PARKS of SORNEHILL, in  
 grafs, for a few years, and some PARKS in SORNEHILL.  
 For further particulars, enquire at Neil Campbell, at Sorn  
 Castle, by Kilmarnock.

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Wednesday the fifth day  
 of September 1787, within the Tontine Tavern of Glas-  
 gow, between the hours of two and three o'clock after-  
 noon.

## THE Lands of MOUNTBLEAU.

consisting of about twenty-four acres, with  
 a Mansion-house and Offices standing thereupon, lying within  
 the lordship and barony of Kilpatrick, and shire of Dunbarton.

The above lands lie upon the north side of the road lead-  
 ing to Dumbarton, and have a commanding view of the frith  
 and river Clyde.—The house is new and very commodious,  
 the garden and orchard well stocked, and the planting and  
 shrubbery in a very thriving condition.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Gilbert Hamilton,  
 merchant in Glasgow, or Patrick Robertson, writer there.

To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Old  
 Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the  
 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and  
 seven in the evening.

## The Lands of LOCH, lying in the parish of Calder, and shire of Lanark.

holding of the Crown, in place of the Archbishop, containing about 268 Scots ac-  
 res, set at present to different tenants, at the yearly rent of 253  
 9 s. 6 d. Sterling. The lands are all inclosed with  
 dykes, and the houses have been lately repaired. The  
 lands lie within a mile of the Great Canal, and about the  
 same distance from the town of Kirkintilloch, and within  
 half a mile of lime.

The terms of payment will be made easy to a purchaser.  
 For further particulars, apply to Alexander Watson, or  
 Thomas Miller, writers in Edinburgh, or Mr George Blyth  
 merchant in Glasgow, who have powers to make a private  
 bargain before the roup.

William Steel will show the grounds.

## Farms of the Estate of Traquair.

In the Shires of Peebles and Selkirk.

To LET, on leases for nineteen years, to commence at  
 Whitunday next 1788.

Names of Farms.	Present Possessors.	ESTIMATED RENTALS.
Griefton, Orchard, and Birks,	Thomas Gibson,	1. 150 0 0
Broom,	Thomas Gibson,	40 0 0
Fethen, Glenlude, and Newhall,	Robert Horsburgh,	140 0 0
Know, Rigs, and Tanselburn,	John Tait,	135 0 0
West Bold, and Flora,	John Murdison,	106 0 0
Damhead,	Thomas Salton,	90 0 0
Boreman,	Heirs of William Murray,	30 0 0
Killhills,	Charles Brodie,	11 0 0
Haugh-head,	William Thorburn,	7 0 0
The Hag, Boat house,	Charles Brodie, younger, Adam Scott,	4 10 0

Besides the money-rent, there are certain small casual rents,  
 payable by the present possessors, which are to be continued.  
 Proposals in writing for any of the said farms, to be lodged  
 on or before the 1st of November next, with Colquhoun  
 Grant, writer to the signet at Edinburgh, or William Mac-  
 iver the Earl of Traquair's factor, at the house of Traquair.  
 All proposals to be kept secret, but those that are accepted  
 of; and no proposals are to be received after the 1st of No-  
 vember. The farms will be shown by the ground-officer,  
 by a person to be named by Mr Maciver the factor.